NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDOF, BENNETS.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND WASSAU DTS. TERMS cash in a mance.

THE DAILY HI MARCE.

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NOTICE of anonymous communications. We do not reside a thous presents. LL LETTERS by mail, for Subscriptions, or with educa-tion of the post paid, or the postage will be deducted from he money-emitted.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-JANE SHORE-LOVE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Macmarit BURTOSI'S THEATRE Chambers street—A Bold STROKEFOR A HUMBARE—POOR PILINCORDY. WATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Roses WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-SHE STOOPS TO ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Maniac Loven-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-WIL-CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-PRAN CIRCUS, ST BOWERY-EQUIPETRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS. GEORAMA, 586 Brondway-Banvard's Panorama or MELLER'S SOIRERS MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, May 4, 1853.

OWEN'S ALPINE BAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The R. M. steamship Arabia, Captain Judkins, mave this port to day, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places

LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARE-Livingston, Welle & Co., Rue de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. The European mails will close in this city at ten and a half o'clock.

The WESKLY HERALD will be published at half past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The United States mail steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, will leave this port, at two o'clock to morrow afternoon, for Aspinwall

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific,

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, California edition, the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock to morrow morning.

Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Our special correspondent at Washington writes that there was no meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. but that to-day the New York post offices will be disposed of, after which the President and his associates will have comparatively plain sailing. The new As sistant Secretary of State, Hon. A. Dudley Mann, has reported himself ready for duty.

The Legislature of Rhode Island organized yester-

day by electing a democratic Speaker.

Another indignation meeting against the newly elected Mayor of Cincinnati is to be held in that city this afternoon, in consequence of his refusal to permit a Protestant preacher to hold forth in one of the market houses last Sunday week. The committee of one hundred, appointed by a previous assemblage to request his Honor to resign, have twice been refused an audience by him. This excitement, which arose entirely from sectarian jealousies and discord, is fast verging towards an outbreak, and, unless quieted by the more conservative and liberal minded portion of the populace, may ultimately lead to bloodshed and

The venerable Judge Gibson, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

Another railroad collision occurred near Syracuse last Monday night. The Albany express train ran into an emigrant or cattle train, smashed a car loaded with cattle, killed the animals, and severely injured an engineer. Fortunately no passengers were hurt. During last month contributions to the amount of \$2.192 were received for the Washington monument. Considerable uneasiness exists at Syracuse in consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox in the

nable pest has spread to a great extent in this city. See the telegraphic column for some additional and very interesting intelligence from Mexico, including accounts of the loss of the steamer Albatross, Santa Anna's reception in the City of Mexico, the excite ment caused by Gov. Lane's boundary pronuncia-

alms house there. We regret to hear that this aborai-

We elsewhere give a very full and accurate report of the proceedings in the Art Union case before the investigating committee appointed by the State Assembly. Some of the evidence elicited yesterday was very curious and interesting, particularly that concerning advertising. Read it.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday met and transacted considerable business, most of which was of an uninteresting character. A communica tion was received from Mayor Westervelt announcing the intention of withholding his official signature from a resolution originally passed by the board for the remission of an assessment of \$162.94 on the St. Lawrence Church, in Eighty-fourth street. The petitioners do not deny the correctness of the assessment, but plead poverty as an excuse for non-pay ment. The Mayor is impressed with the belief that an exemption of the kind would establish a very bad precedent-one that might lead to the asking and granting of numerous similar favors.

The American Medical Association commenced the sitting of their sixth anniversary meeting, in the Bleecker Street Presbyterian church, of this city, yesterday morning. Upon calling the roll of delegates, it was found that about four hundred gentle men were present including three representatives of the American Medical Association of Paris. The States of Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and California were reported as unrepresented. A large amount of preliminary business was disposed of during the day. The assessment fee was raised from three to five dollars, in order that the recorded transactions of the Association should be published and illustrated in a style worthy of their rapidly increasing importance to the profession. The treasurer's report showed that a balance of one hundred and ten dollars was due to that officer. Two thousand and fifteen dollars had been paid out during the year. The retiring President-Dr. Beverly Welford, of Virginia-dellyered an able and talented address, in which he reviewed the history of the medical profession in this republic from the date of its infant struggles for extence, to the present period. He called the attention of the delegates to some of the evils prevailing in the system of State medical education, and contered them to direct their attention to a remedy. A

comprehensive plan for a general registration of marriages, births, and deaths, with exact uniformi ty over the United States, will be considered during the convention. The extensive adulteration of drugs and chemicals will also be looked after, with a view to a remedy. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. A full report of the proceedings, with a list of the retired and newly installed officers, and the programme of the committee of arrangements, will be

found in this paper. At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society last night, an interesting paper on the antiquities and Indian tribes adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, was read by Hon. John R. Bartlett. A verbatim report will be found in another column.

A meeting of Catholics was held yesterday in Me tropolitan Hall, to witness the prescutation of an episcopal ring to the exiled Archbishop of Bogota, on behalf of the clergy and laity of the United States.

Much interesting and important information is given on the inside pages of this sheet, as will be seen by a glance at the annexed list :- Further Letters from an ex-Editor in Central America, detailing the particulars of some of the unsettled claims of United States citizens, and tracing out much work for the Hon. Solon Borland, our new Minister to that country : Letter from ex-Commissioner Bartlett in reply to Gov. Lane s Proclamation concerning the Mexican Boundary; The King of the Sandwich Islands appealing for protection against the designs of France; Spirited Debate on the Liquor Bill in the Massachusetts House of Representatives; The Progress of [Crime; Commercial, Judicial and Theatrical

The Resuscitation of Martin Van Buren-The Philosophy of the Thing.

The departure of Martin Van Buren from this city, on Saturday last, for Europe, was the occasion of an interesting and significant spectacle-full of interest and full of meaning-From seven hundred to a thousand people were assembled including a very large proportion of our most eminent and respected citizens, to bid the venerable ex-President a happy voyage and a safe return. There was no manifestation of resentment-

not a single word or sign recalling to his memory the Buffalo platform-the dreadful democratic split of 1848-the defeat of Gen. Cassthe election of Gen. Taylor-the lamentations of Tammany Hall, and the loss of the spoils of fifty millions per annum, for four long years at a stretch. Nothing of the kind. On the other hand, the man, the same man, who was ranked by the indignant national democracy in 1848, with Benedict Arnold, and who, from the storm of party hate and public derision which pursued him, was glad to retire to the obscurity almost of the grave, suddenly found himself, last Saturday, without an effort, and much to his surprise no doubt, the lion of the hour-the lion of all the democratic factions, of all parties and persuasions-the honorable and venerable right hand man and successor of Gen. Jackson, the revered and dignified ex-President of the United States. Was not this a curious and interesting spec-

tacle? And how are we to account for it? Have the hunkers and hard shells, from the great victory of last November. on account of the happy re-union with the barnburners, felt the charming influence of forgiveness to such a degree as to hail the returning backslider with the enthusiasm due to a hero? Or do the "ever faithful" concede that something must be allowed to liberty of conscience; and that, therefore, he conscientious hostility of Martin Van Buren n '46 to the extension of slavery, and his con-sequent position as the abolition candidate for the Presidency, are things, which in charity must be overlooked? Not so. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," but it does not this extraordinary case. There is no such charity among trading and selfish politicians. Moreover, we are not aware that it has ever been believed by the Cass men, or a single one of them, or ever-seriously urged on the other side, that the free soil ticket of 1848 was a matter of principle and conscience with Martin Van Buren. His political antecedents up to that time were directly opposed to such a conclusion.

In 1840 we know that he was "inflexibly opposed" to any action by Congress involving the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. So emphatic was this declaration in Van Buren's letter to Sherrod Williams-so completely satisfactory in itself to the South-that in the grand political revulsion which gave to General Harrison the vote of all the States except seven, of those seven five were the most ultra slaveholding States in the Union-to wit, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia, and South Carolina. The two Northern States, also-New Hampshire and Illinois-which clung to the fortunes of Van Buren in the midst of his disastrone overthrow, have ever been the most faithful of the North to the Constitution upon the slavery question. In fact, but for "the Little Magician's" pledged fidelity to the constitutional rights of the South, the Presidential vote of 1840 would, in all probability, have been unanimous for General Harrison.

In that campaign Martin Van Buren was "the Northern man with Southern principles;" and if it is urged that he broke ground against the extension of slavery, in his letter to Mr. Hammitt, of Mississippi, in '44, on the Texas question, we have only to say that nothing of the kind appears in that letter, nor upon any rational inference that can be drawn from it or any part of it. His opposition to annexation was based upon our relations then existing with Mexico, and upon the hazards of war from premature action. But the South. ppon that letter defeated his nomination. And if he and his friends did not then conspire against the Baltimore nominee, it was because it still afforded a ground of compromise as no particular hostile feature was represented by it : and because there might be a restoration of the legitimate line of succession in 1848. But the nomination of Gen. Cass in that year, made the issue plain and direct; and the general belief has been, and continues to be, that Martin Van Buren and his immediate adherents mounted the Buffalo platform for no other conceivable purpose than retaliation and revenge in the defeat of Gen. Cass. If this be so, there is something more than charity among our New York democracy, in thus exhuming their ex-President from his political grave and breathing again

into his nostrils the breath of life. Why, then, this extraordinay revivification? We had thought that all that could be asked for or given to the Sage of Lindenwold would be the undisturbed pursuit of the great truths of science philosophy, and religion, in the shades of private life. We had imagined, that like Captain John Tyler, his star had set never to rise again. We were quite unprepared for the refreshing scene at the dock where the steamship Aretle lay last Saturday morning. "Come, then, let us reason together"-what was the meaning of it?

The philosophy of this thing, we apprehend, hes in the highly important fact that the pre

sent administration has introduced an "era of good feeling" into all the circles of the democratic party. Past offences are blotted out. and, upon the broad principle that all are in good standing who supported the Baltimore ticket of 1852, Martin Van Buren comes again into full communion. The success of the free soilers of '48, and the secessionists of '50-'51, in reaching the highest seats in the synagogue, is proof to the point. And we doubt not the old Sachems of the party here have instinctively felt that there may be something in the prestige of legitimacy which attaches to the name Van Buren, and to the circumstance that he was in the height of his glory, as the anointed of Gen. Jackson, during the nine years that Gen. Pierce served in Congress. At all events. enough has been done to satisfy the New York democracy that Martin Van Buren, and all concerned, are entitled to their most charitable consideration. We do not suppose that the old rats of Tammany Hall would have joined so heartily in the ex-President's reception had they suspected that in the least degree it would be displeasing to their masters.

Well, public life is full of vicissitudes. The man denounced to-day as a traitor, may to-morrow be again a patriot. Look at Santa Anna! The very man who has ruined his country has been hit upon as the only man to restore it. Martin Van Buren will, doubtless, be well received in Europe as an ex-President of the United States and the country will share in all compliments thus bestowed. But at Stafford House, the abolition female nobility will be most apt to welcome him as our antislavery Presidential candidate of 1848; and perhaps they may seek to deify him with Uncle Tom, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and the Black Swan. But when we remember that the success of the Buffalo platform would have been the dissolution of this Union, and that the present administration owes its glorious triumph to the measures and principles which have saved the Union, the democratic honors with which the said ex-President left these shores are very remarkable. What comes

WORK FOR SOLON BORLAND.—Our Minister to Central America is not destined to have a sinecure. There is a great deal of diplomatic business to be got through with the petty republics to which he will be commissioned; and until this business is managed, there will be no time for enjoyment, idleness, or an indulgence in the luxury of the vomito. As a part of the programme of the affairs to which his attention will be required, we give to-day some very interesting letters from our correspondent at Guatemala, wherein Mr. Borland, the adminis, tration, and the public generally, may learn of several important unsettled claims of citizens of the United States against the States of Guatemala. Costa Rica and San Salvador.

We hope that one of the first cares of our Minster to Central America will be to have full and ample justice done to American citizens. who have suffered from the political dissensions of that country, to bring the governments of these petty republics to recognise and discharge the fair and legal demands to which they have become liable, and thereby to teach the salutary lesson of henceforth respecting the civil and political rights of American residents. Till this little task is satisfactorily accomplished. let Mr. Borland think not of otium cum dignitate.

THE NORTHERN METHODISTS AND THE SLA-VERY QUESTION .- We published yesterday the resolutions adopted at the New England Methodist Conference, on the slavery question. They are abolition to the backbone, as the second one will be sufficient to prove. It reads as follows:-Second—That it is our deliberate and settled opinion, that no more persons guilty of the sin of slaveholding should be admitted as members into our church.

It is but eight or ten years ago that the marriage of a Methodist bishop with a Southern lady, who was a slaveholder, caused, from the fact that he continued to hold those slaves, a division of that church into two churches-the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. But heretofore the Northern Church has been content to remain mostly neutral on the slavery question. This movement of the New England Conference (embracing all the New England States) is rather a new thing. We may count, however. upon its extension, not only in the Methodist Church North, but in other Northern churches: and, before the next three years are over, it may give a new and alarming chape to the abolition programme for 1856. The newly introduced anti-slavery literature is doing its work -the infection is spreading. There is yet to be another general battle in this country on the slavery question. What does Gen. Pierce think

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE FREE SCHOOL Law.-A decision of some public importance has recently been given in the general term of the Supreme Court, held at Oswego, in an action brought by a party against the trustees of a school district in the village of Whitestown, to recover for illegal distress made to satisfy a district tax part of which was levied under the Free School law of 1849. In the special term. judgment has been given in favor of the plaintiff; but the matter came to be heard on appeal before the general term, one of the principal points in the plaintiff's pleadings being the unconstitutionality of the Free School act Judge Pratt delivered the opinion of the Court which was that the judgment below should be affirmed, on the ground that the act of March 26, 1849, commonly termed the Free School law, under the provisions of which a portion of the tax in question was levied, was not, at the time of such levy, a binding and valid law of the State. The reason why it was not considered by the Court as binding, was that it provided for a submission to the popular vote, as to whether or not it should go into effect-a legislative measure which the Judge declared unconstitutional.

The decision, though important as a point of law, does not affect in any way the school law of 1849, since the Legis ature has, subsequently to the commencement of that suit, ratified the act, and legalized all proceedings under it.

ROCHESTER KNOCKINGS IN THE PUBLIC Schools.—We understand that in some of the ward schools up town, the teachers, deprived of the pleasure of rapping their pupils over the knuckles, have begun to amuse themselves by practising the Rochester rappings on the deaks. and frightening the children placed under their uition. If this is so, we would suggest to the inspectors and superintendent the advisability of investigating into the circumstances, and of according to the teachers alluded to an unlimited leave of absence, to enable them to pursue their interesting experiments at more leisure and not at the expense of their pupils.

from Washington that the President does not intend to leave that city this summer. The work will soon be done for the office-seekers, and we can imagine nothing else left to detain the executive than our interesting relations with Mexico, Cuba, Central America, and Great Britain on the fishery question. It looks like a speck of war.

CAPTAIN SCOTT .- It is reported that Captain H. L. Scott, son-in-law of Gen. Winfield Scott, is to be Inspector General of the Army. Very good. But what has become of Captain Scott, of Richmond, Virginia who, just on the eve of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, brought down thirteen Presidential candidates at a single fire? What has become of that Captain Scott?

The sales of cotton reached 4,600 bales, while prices fa ored buyers. There was no movement of importance to notice in other articles of trade.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday, there were about forty to afty member present. The election of officers was gone into, and Mr Pelatier, of the firm of Messrs. Goodhue & Co., was elected President, in place of Elias Hicks, deceased. Edward C. Bogart was elected Secretary. The most important busi ness transacted by the Chamber was the appointment o a committee to prepare a petition, addressed to the Sec cetary of the Treasury, on the propriety of his urging forward the establishment of an assay office in this city with all convenient expedition. It was an institution greatly needed by the commercial community, and calcu-lated, when put into operation, to save considerable expense to merchants, and particularly to those in the Calfornia trade.

The receipts of produce at Buffalo to the 1st of May were said to be large, and in excess of the same period last

which buildings were pulled down in New York. Every spring lives were lost, either in demolishing old or in the erection of new edifices. A man had been seriously hurt at the corper of Fulton street and Broadway, while pass rg on the sidewalk beneath the cave of an old house in the course of demolition. In London the owners or ar-chitects of all such buildings were compelled to have them enclosed with a good high plank fence, so that per destrians might pass without danger. The same course ought to be enforced in New York.

It was suggested that better facilities ought to exist in this city for imparting information to newly arrived emigrants with regard to reaching the interior, particularly the West, and in respect to localities where labor was most in demand. Vast numbers were on their way to our shores, many of whom, like too many of their prede cessors, being ignorant of those sections of country where abor would prove most available, might stop in the large cities, depend upon precarious employment, or loiter in idleness until both means and patience were exhausted, and thence live in uncertain penury or despair, of little use to themselves or others. If a responsible public office or bureau was opened, or a sort of national labor agency, it might be the means of doing much good. Railroad a mining companies, with agriculturists, manufacturers, &c., could send their orders for laborers to this national office, stating terms, modes and expense of reaching the places named, with other particulars. Emigrants on arrival, could at once apply to the office for reliable information, and probably be able at once to proceed to a profitable field of employment. The wast country West would be analys sufficient to accommodate the largest number of emigrants that could be brought to the coun-try. The difficulty was not in the present supply, but in the proper distribution of labor. A national bureau to aid in such a work should be established, under strong egal guarantees. No mere voluntary private speculation of the kind could or would deserve to succeed.

MASSACHUSEITS CONSITTUTIONAL CONVENTION.-The con rention to amend the constitution of Massachusetts will Representatives, that body having adjourned over til Saturday afternoon, for the accommodation of the convention. Upwards of four hundred members were elected to the convention, among whom there are about a dozen editors of newspapers. A large majority of the members are cenominated reformers, who are composed of democrats, coultionists, and free soilers, and opposed to whom are the regular whigs, who will stand in a minority of about one-third of the members.

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.—The inau guration of Thomas H. Seymour, present executive, as Governor of Connecticut, will take place to-day in Hartford. The Legislature of Connecticut will also assemble to day in the city of Hartford.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION .- A convention of the editors of Southern newspapers will be held to day in Macon, Ga.

Marine Affairs. ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN STEAMERS. - The James Adver. Captain Dickinson, from Charleston, and the Florida, Captain Woodhull, from Savannah, arrived yesterday morning, with late papers from those cities.

THE CLIPPER SHIP ATALANTA, which made the passage from China to this pert in the short space of eighty-four days, but got ashore on the Romer in coming in, has got days, but got ashore on the Romer in coming in, has got down from the Sectional Dock, and is now receiving cargo for San Francisco, at pier No. 9, East river, in Ogden's Fioneer Line of San Francisco clipper packets. She has been thoroughly overhaused and repaired, having had a new keel, &c. put on her, and is as sound as on the day she was launched, though the rough weather she encountered while ashore, would have materially injured any but a thoroughly substantial vessel. The Atalanta fellows the clipper Ino, which leaves this week, and will be succeeded by a new clipper called the Morning Light, just launched at Fortzmouth, N. H., by Mr. Geo. Raynes.

be succeeded by a new clipper called the Morning Light, just launched at Fortsmouth, N. H., by Mr. Geo. Raynes.

Coroner's Inquests.

MELANCHET AND FATAL ACCIDENT—TWO PERSONS KILLED.—On Marchay atternoon Mr. John Murkin, a grocer at 293 Bieceker atreet, and Mrs. Juliana Kemp, were killed by being thrown with great violence to the payement, from a wagon leaded with furniture, upon which both of them were sitting. Mr. Murkin, it appears, was moving the intriture of Mrs. Kemp Irom her late redidence, corner of Fourth street and avenue A, to Thirty-seventh street, be tween Kinth and Tenth avenues, and when on the corner of Thirty seventh street and Seventh avenue, one wheel of the wagon went into the gutter, which was so deep it at the vehicle was overturned, and both were thrown to the pavement. Mr. Murkin striking upon his head, was instantly killed. Mrs. Kemp survived some hours, and died at the New York Hospital, whither she was taken. Coroner Gamble yeasteday held inquests upon the decased, when the following evidence was adduced:—John Abel, of Thirty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, being sworn, says—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon I went with Mr. Murkin to move the furniture of Mrs. Kemp. After the wagon was londed, Mr. Murkin, another man, and Mrs. Kemp took seats in the front part of the wagon, and I got on the rear. When at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, the wagon got into a hole, and the accident occurred.

Chauncey Fawards, of Thirty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue, sworn, says—About four o'clock yested and sternoon I was standing on the corner of Thirty-reventh street and Seventh avenue, I saw the fore wheel caused him to jump; and I think the horse went both on the Mrs. Murkin held on to the horse, which caused him to jump; and I think the horse went haven to be the side of the street, and stoy, I ran to Mr. Markin held on to the horse, which caused him to jump; and I think the horse went how you of the Fourteenth ward police, raised him up; he was bleeding at the ears, a

Fr. Uhl made a post moriem examination of the bodies, and found injuries, in his opinion, sufficient to produce death.

bodies, and found injuries, in his opinion, sufficient to preduce death.

The case was then given to the jury, and in relation to the death of Mr. Markin the following verdict was rendered;—"That John Murkin came to his death by falling for m a wagen loaded with furniture, and the wheel passing over him, on the corner of Thirty-reventh street and be enth avenue. The jury would call the attention of the proper authorities to the construction of the gutter who e the accident took place.

In the case of Mrs. Kemp, the following verdict was returned:"—That the decembed came to her death from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from a wagon, on the corner of Thirty seventh street and Seventhavenne."

Mrs. Kemp was a native of Germany, 55 years of age.

Mr. Murt in was also a German, and 35 years of age. Both have left families to mourn their loc.

Facta Fath.—Coroner O'Bornel held an inquest yester.

Mr. Munt in was also n German, and 35 years of age. Both have left families to mourn their les?

Excat Fail.—Coroner O'Bornell held an inquest yesterday, at 181 % Division street, upon the body of a had aged seven years named Leonard Boune, who died from the effects of a fail from the root of his father's house, uson which he was lying his birs. The accident occurred on the 190 hoit. A verdict of death from concussion of the brain was received by the jury.

Study Brain.—Coroner G'Donnell held an inquest yesterday, at the Fourth ward police station, upon the body of Win. Lewis, a native of England, 35 years of age, show death was caused by sexons hemorrhage. It at pears that at one o'clock yesterday morning officer Handbard fit he Fourth ward, found the decease lying on the sidewalk is Frankfortstreet, in a state of ireentability, and teck him to the station house, when Dr. Forest was called to attend him. He died before morning. On those of the root of the paid paid for a presign that for a respective process.

Presentation of an Episcopal Ring to the Exiled Archbishop of Santa Fe de Bogota.

Extled Archbishop of Santa Fe de Bogota.

In accordance with the notice published in the Herand posterday morning, a meeting of the Catholic clergy and laity of this city and its vicinity assembled in Metrope-politan Hall yesterday at 12 o'clock, to witness the presentation of a magnificent Episcopal ring to the exiled Archbishop of Begota, Manuel José Mosquera. The reverend prelate was banished from the diocess of Santa Fe de Bogota, in New Granada, for refusing to permit the interference of the government in matters appertaining to the Church. The first alleged invasion of the au-thorities on the rights of the Church took place in April, 1845. A law was passed providing that when any civil tribunal should admit an accusation against any ecclesi astic, whether priest or bishop, the accused should reso should be exposed to imprisonment, banishment, and other penalties. Another encroachment on the authority

other penalties. Another encroachment, cameness, and the penalties. Another encroachment on the authority of the Church was enacted on the 27th May, 1851. By this, the right of appointing clergymen was taken from the bishops of the country and vested in a parocial club, composed of the heads of families in each parish. The exiled archbishop is brother of Gen. Mosquera, late President of the Republic of New Granada, and is now about fifty-four years of age. Although absent from his diocess, his authority over it is not suspended, but is exercised through a number of Vicars-General, whom he appointed before his departure.

The Archbishop of Bogota occupied a seat on the stage, on which was a large number of the Catholic clergy. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the venerable Irish patriot, Thomas O'Conor, as President, and Edward N. Thers, Terence Donnelly and D. Devlin an Secretaries. Rev. Mr. Cummins then proceeded to read an address expressive of the sympathy of the clergy and laity of the United States for the distinguished exile. This address was published at length in the Herald of the 16th of March last. At its conclusion, Rev. Mr. Loughlin presented the Archbishop with the Episcopal ring, accompanied with the following brief remarks. The ring, which cost over \$500, was formed of massive gold, set with a large emeral din the centre, and bordered with diamonds:—

Most Reversno and Most Illustrious Fathers—We have been accounted on the part of the Catholic clercy and Most Reverend and Most Illustrious Father—We have

More Haysbran Arb Boor Littermoce carman save because of the Catholic latify of the dicease of New York, to present to your Grace the profound sestioents of respect and essentiation with which the hardwelge of vent critistion and in eur own to the author and finisher of our faith, for the glorion examples which all though their successorsham are recreased to furnish, when the defence of our holy faith required of them the sacrifice of the control of th

Personal Intelligence.

The following will be among the departure of distin guished visiters by the steamer Arabia to-day, from the St. Nicholas Hotel:-His Royal Highness the Prince de Wied and suite, Germany; Count de Pedrova and ludy, Havana: A. F. Smith, Esq., Richmond, Va.; Liegtenant J. Grant Raymond, Royal Navy.

The American Medical Association, the World's Fair and the Hippodrome, are attracting crowds of visiters to and the hippercome, are attracting crowds of visiters to the city. It is reported that upwards of one hundred M. D. a are stopping at the Metropolitan, besides many rich and is ducutial families from Cuba and South Ameri-ca, who have arrived within a few days. Among the dis-tinguished guests we observe the names of Col. Ross and family of ten, of Lima; Don Francisco Chovare and family Cube; timor isolarce and family, Peng Hon. John A. Cellier, Bighampton; and Capt. Glynn, U. S. A.

Court Calendar-This Day.

THE WEATHER.—The weather continues fire, the unusual warmth at this season of the year being mederated by the cold winds the prevail. The thermometer in the middle of the day ranged about summer heat, but fell somewhat towards the evening. Such weather will soon fill our markets with an ample supply of vegetable products.

somewhat towards the evening. Such weather will some fill our markets with an ample supply of vegetable produce.

Fire —Last night, about nine o'elock, a fire broke out in Mott street, between Spring and Broome, infa range of stables occupied by carnen and others, by which one horse was burned to dearh and others alightly injured. Some dwelling houses situated in the rear of the stables, on the same lot, were at one time in jeopardy, but from the promptitude with which the engines were worked and the liberal supply of water, any danger was soon prevented, the fire being confined merely in the stables. How it originated is not known, but it broke out in part of the stables occupied by a Frenchman who carries out milk, and is the only loser by this calamity, his horse having been burned to death, as mentioned above. The remaining horses, between twenty and thirty, were removed in time, most without injury. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the fire department for the promptitudewith which they hastened to the spot, and which was represented by engines 315 and 9, hose companies 175, 26, 36, 50, 9, and 19, as likawise Fire Engine No. 5.

Fracturers Lims.—The danger of stepping incautiously on a piece of orange psel, was painfully exemplified yesterday. Mr. John Rowin, residing at the corner of Market and Water streets, while passing through South street yesterday morable, stepped on a piece of orange psel, was reactived. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital by officer Wogan, of the Fourth ward police.

Accident.—Elizabeth Kane was precipitated into the

New York Hospital by oncer wogan, of the rotata ware police.

ACCIDENT.—Elizabeth Kane was precipitated into the cellar belonging to house No. 25 Mulberry street, on Monday night, and was so seriously injured that it was found necessary to convey her to the Sixth ward police station, where he was attended by Dr. Simmons. Quick Travelling.—We received Buffalo papers of Monday morning last, about ten o'clock on the same evening. They came over the Buffalo and New York and Rrie railroad. The train started from Buffalo at 7 o'clock A. M., and at 9 22 in the evening arrived in New York, performing a distance of nearly five hundred miles in fourten and a half hours.

THERS & CO, auctioneers, 13 Park row—On Wodnesday, May 4 and three following evenings, will take place, at their sales roum, the rais of the splendid collection of English books, comprising the best editions of the heat standard authers; fine library copies, richly bound; illustrated works; books on the tine arts, &c., forming the most superb collection ever offered—at 6% o'clock P. M. The books may be viewed and catalogues had.

Taking Daguerrectypes for Two Shillings and turning out two and three hundred splendid pictures daily, opens as great an era in art as the introduction of ream or the telegraph has done in the business world. REES & CO. originated this new system in picture making, at their rooms, No. 299 Broadway.

A \$3 Hat for \$2 50 .- J. R. Feeny, 52 1-2 Bowery, offers to the public a spring style hat for equal to any now sold in New York for \$3. But one The public can judge for themselves.

man of elegant leisure, the professional man, mechanic and tradesman, all patronise the Prescott hat store, corner of Breadway and Spring streets, (near Heller's Salcon of Wonders,) for it has become an established and thoroughly understood truth, that they furnish the most elegant, plcturesque, stylish and feshionable, and, at the same time, cheapest hats to be purchased in the city. We like this success, for it is the just tribute to the industry, skill and ability of our enterprising friends, Measrs. KNOX & JAMES, and we trust will continue.

Delightful Weather.—The weather, the principal part of the past week, has been really enjoyable, and the consequence has been that the demand for KNOX'S superb hats, light, brilliant and dashing, has been immense. Price only 34. KNOX'S establishment, No. 128 Fulton street, is, without doubt, the place for the economical to procure their spring tiles. Patronize him.

street, has just opened several cases of fine Panama. Log-horn, and braid hats, which he offers at prices much below former seasors. Frieds from \$1.00 to \$5. He has the largest assortment of children's hat to be found in the city, whole-sale and retail. Moleskin hats, \$3 and \$5.00. Caps and hats of all kinds. FREEMAN, to Fulton street, near Gold.

Hats, Hats,-Freeman, Hatter, 90 Falton

way for a mechanic to prepare for a strike, or for any fluctuation in wages, is to buy for his wife, daughter, or sister, one of SINGER'S Patent Sewing Machines. There are many women in New York who, with a sewing machine, cara much more than mechanics' wages. Call, examine, and buy a machine, at the office, 323 Broadway.

of the maker will doubtless, to many, fully suggest the answer; but all are not alike oredulour. A hat is becoming when its proportions are egual to the head it is intended for. Crown and brim the expression of symmetry and harmony, not too high ortoo for; not too much bell or too straight. Its beautiful proportions only equalled by its slegant anish, the product of a master artist, and the maker, WARNOCK, No. 276 Broadway. Canal Street Carpet Store, No. 76 Canal street. E. A. PETERSON & CO. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant carpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, comprising tapostry velvet, Brancels, three-ply, and intrain; also, a large assortment of officients, venetians, mattings, window shoots, &c., &c.

Carpetings.—Peterson & Humphrey, 379 Breasway are daily receiving per packets from Europe, additional supplies of rich and elegant carpetings, of superior thric and styles, entirely new, and particularly adapted to city trade. For all ten per cent less than other stores selling similar goods.

Splendid Carpeting, at J. Hyatt's, No. 94 Boxery.—Tapestry Brussels, Sa. a Ss. 6d. per yard; three-ply, 7s., 5s. a Ss. 6d.; good, all wool, 3s. 6d.; elicloths, 3s, per yard.

Crystal Palace Carpets at Hiram Anderson's Crystal Palace Carpets at Haram Anderson's eight spacious sales rooms, No. 99 Bowery, Magnificent new styles of Anninster, Turkey and Mosaic carpets, of one entre piece. Also Mosaic rags, landscapes, table and plano covers, &c.; royal velvet and medallion, and tapestry Brussells carpeting, imported expressly for exhibition at the New York Crystal Palace; also Hare's celebrated English floor olieloths, eight yards wile, of freuce, Gottile and Italian paintings; also English and American imperial three ply and ingrain carpets, at actonishingly low prices. Basulful ingrain carpets, at and 50, 70, and 75 cents per yard; olleloth at 2s, 6d, 3s, 3s, 6d, 4s, and 5s, per yard; also 1,000 pieces Manking and Gourque white, check and fancy matting, of a splendid quality, remarkably cheap.

Every Family should use the Porus Glass Filter, it is so effencious in removing every and all impurity from the water, thereby improving it in every desirable way—in eulor, quality and henithfulness. All who use it recommend it. Sold at 316 Broadway, for \$1.50. Try it.

&c., Britannia tea and coffee pots, step ladders, clothes horses, pails, tubs, the ware mars, brushes, &c., &c., in great variety, at low prices. J. W. & C. SULLIVAN, 76 Slath avenue, corner of Waverley place.

W. H. McDonaid's Commercial Newspaper Advertising Hoss, No. 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann. The very best leading papers, from all parts of the United States and Canada. Lowest prices and fullest authority of the publishers. Information freely given. Call and exemine my facilities.

To those in search after Health, call or send to 163 Nassan street for a bottle of Dr. WATTS'S nervous antidots; take a receipt for the dellar, and if it does no good the mensy will be returned. There is no excuse for debility or disease now. Try it, and be convinced. Don't be doubtful about it, because you have been so often deceived—this will make up for all.

Watts' Nervous Antidote is a certain and speedy cure for nouralgia, rheumatism, tie dolerenx, cramps, delility, and all uervous complaints. If not found benefial, the money refunded. Si per bottle; its bottles, \$4.50. St Ann street, one door below Nassau. Sent to any part of the country. Hair Dye and Hair Preservative.-Crista

doro in offering to the people these sterling preparations, is prepared to warrant their success in each and every instance. The dye will change instance, black or shown, while the preservative keeps it clean, lustures, the sum of each lugar preservative and prevents as the sum of capital, and prevents its termine cray. The syn is applied privately, and both sold at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Aster House.

Rhoumailsm, Neuralgia, &c.—Hyatt's Life baleam, if takes according to directions, is about as sure to cure the worst cases, as water is to quench thirst. One thousand cases have been published in the Sun, and other papers. Among them is that of Bernard Rice, Eag. 32 Grove street, who was unable to stander walk during many weeks. He was cared by the life balear, siter the best medical aid had failed. Mr. J. Brown, 56 Greenwich street, softered the severest tortures for six menths, set the end of which period the whole of the left side, the arm, leg and foot, because paralyzed, the limits hanging usciess. Two bottles of the baleam gave him the use of his limbs, and in a few days he was restored to entire health. In secretula, canner, king's evil, ke, no other medicine has ever made such cures as those of Mrs. Burton, 137 Ediridge street, and Mr. Gardner, 65 Pits tarrost, who was afflicted with cancer twelve years, until his nose was entirely destroyed. The baleam perfectly cured him in a few weeks, healing every uleer. The life baleam is the surest known medicine for the worst disease of the blood, liver complaint, dyspepsia, ability, &c. It is as pleasant to the taste so may cordial, and can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate funds, or tender infants. Principal capit, 216 Grand street, 13th house from the Bowery, 75 cents per bott e—six for \$1. Seat by express to any part of the Union. Rhenmatism, Neuralgia, &c -- Hyatt's Life depot, 2:6 Grand street, right house from the Bowery. 70 cents per bott e-six for \$4. Seat by express to any part of the Union.

Hereia effectually cured by Marsh's newly

Gourand's Liquid Hatr Dye is, without ex. Governate's Inquite the very bost ever invented. Beware at perfice or receivation, the very bost ever invented. Beware at perfield dyes. Equally celebrated is Gournad's Medicated Scap, for curing simples, freeline, sallowness, chap, rough asset, to. Pendre Subtile upweets hair from any part of the bedy. Liquid Rouge, Lify White, and Hair Gless, at No. 67 Walker Street, near Breadway.

Removal .- Jones' Italian Chemical Soap and coral hair restorative, at the reduced price of 25 cants, is re-moved to No. 68 Walker whet, four deeps from Broadway, These delicious articles are even superior in quality and effect than formerly; the one for the hair, the other for the skin; as also be hair dy. (ii) white, rouge, &c. Try them, if you would be good looking.)

Birth-marks, Wens. Polypus, Stribus, Cancer, meles, and all similar marks, removed, and the skin restored to its natural state, by a painless external appliestion. Office 192 Second avenue, curner of Twelfth street, BAKVEY & WALLACE.

Gas Fixtures - Gas Fixtures !- Twenty per can element the any other house in the United States, JAMES C. MOFPET, manufacturer of gas chandeliers, brackets, pendents, &c., for cluricles, notein, private dwellings and thurs, has now on house great variety of new and elegant prisons, which, for style and small cannot be sureated. Wholese and retail at the manufactory and warroome, 112 and 121 Frace street, third block west of Broadway. N. B.—Cas pipes laid in buildings at the shortest notice.

Shell Combs at Rogers' Bazear of Fancy

Comb Pactory, No. 38 Broadway.-Ladles the respectfully invited to examine the newest styles of to tope shell and bushalo here dress combs. The ascortment unequality for variety in the city. Repairing done. A. & J. SAUNDIRS, 307 Breadway.

The Exhibition of As We Are attracts many miters, dentifementand ladies, the most of whom spend for

4.5 Broadway.